#### PRANCE:

M. Thiers' Position in the Permanent Commission of the Assembly.

What the Chief of Executive Thinks of Gambetts and Church Miraeles The Republic Above Party-Parisian Excitement Over Talk of a Bonapartist Coup.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 1872. The Permanent Commission of the Assembly to-day held an important meeting, at which President

Thiers was present. siderable conflict of opinion. Gambetta's political saults recently made on the pilgrims who continue to flock to Lourdes to witness the miracle of the likely to lead to trouble.

President Thiers expressed indignation at the

outrageous treatment of the pilgrims, which he regarded as an attack on the Catholic religion and he national form of worship. He warmly condemned the course of M. Gambetta, who, he said was trying to divide the nation and render the position of the government abroad more difficult. M. Thiers, who seemed to be inclined to break rith the "Left," still clung to the Republic, and his positive declarations in favor of that form of government were received with laughter by the onarchists of the Commission.

OFFICIAL FROWN FOR THE BONAPARTES. The report that Prince Napoleon intended to return to France and possibly resume his residence in Paris was also considered. The President informed the Commission that he had expressed his sapproval of such a step and had taken means to prevent the Prince from carrying his intention

Metropolitan Sensation Over Reports of Bonapartist Invasion.
Paris, Oct. 10-Midnight.

The Soir (newspaper) published a sensational report this afternoon to the effect that a Bonapartist ovement was on foot and a coup d'état would be attempted in Paris to-night. But up to this hour othing has happened and the city is perfectly

ORLEANIST ROYALISM IN THE ASSEMBLY. It is reported that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale will resign their seats in the Assembly.

COMMUNISTS' TRIALS AND CAPITAL CONVICTIONS. Robichon and Eyrand, two Communists who have been on trial, have been convicted and sentenced to be executed.

#### SPAIN.

The Conduct of the Cuban Volunteers Debated in the Senate-Cabinet Endorsement and Compliment to the Royalist Troops-Foreign Interests in the Antilles-The Abolitionist Movement. TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Madrid, Oct. 10, 1372.

In the Senate to-day Sener Diaz made a severe sttack on the volunteers in Cuba for their insub-

ordination and ferocity.

The Minister of the Colonies defended and praised the volunteers. He declared that their services in maintaining order in Havana and other towns had been invaluable. They had also, by performing garrison duty in the scaports, freed large bodies of troops to operate in the interior, and had thereby materially assisted in lessening the expenses of

CONDUCT OF THE ROYALIST TROOPS IN THE COLONY. The Minister of State has promised an investigation into the charge that Spanish soldiers in Cuba had attacked foreigners, but declares his belief that the soldiers only did their duty.

THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT AND ITS PROSPECTS. The Abolition Society of Madrid sent a petition to the Senate praying for the manumission of slaves in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Senate has referred the petition to the King's Ministers.

## ENGLAND.

Metropolitan Press Opinion of the American Elec-United States Securities on 'Change-Extra Parliamentary Opinion of the Alabama Claims Settlement-Telegraph Profits from the Geneva Proceedings.

## TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1872. The London fournals publish editorial articles this morning on the result of the American State lections which were concluded on Tuesday. The English writers foresee in the returns, which have reached the metropolis by cable, the re-election of President Grant in November. The papers comment at considerable length on the elections and their effect on the Presidential contest. The London Times says :- "We cannot regret the

The London News says:-"Mr. Greeley's cause is now a forlorn hope, and will certainly fail."

The London Post characterizes the liberal republican movement as "a failure beyond redemption." The London Telegraph alludes to the elections as "the coup de grace to Mr. Greeley's prospects for the Presidency."

THE BANK BATE OF DISCOUNT. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced one per cent, and is now six per cent.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES UNAFFECTED. The upward movement of the rate of discount of the Bank of England has no effect on the price of American securities.

OUTPLOW OF SPECIE. The specie in the vault of the Bank of England has been decreased £773,000 since the last report. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SETTLEMENT CANVASSEL

BEFORE THE PROPLE.

Mr. Bentinck, M. P., in a public speech last night, pronounced the settlement of the Alabama ques-tion a dishonor to England. It was absurd that a rule should be made and held to bind England to responsibility for an act committed long before the rule had any existence. England deserved the scorn of the whole world, and would cease to hold her position among the nations.

A meeting of conservatives at Castle Hedingham was addressed by Mr. Henry Jervis, M. P., and others, who severely censured the government for its conduct of negotiations with the United States. CABINET COST FOR TELEGRAPHS FROM GENEVA.

The telegraphic tolls on despatches forwarded and received at the expense of the British government on the subject of the indirect claims amount

MINISTER SCHENCK AND THE AMERICAN LEGATION. Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister, is about to leave England on a visit to Italy. He yesterday presented Mr. Benjamin Moran, the Secretary of the Legation, who is to act as Charge d'Affaires, during his absence, to Earl Granville, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Schenck will be accompanied by his daughter, and expects to be away two months.

## PERSIA.

Frightful Mortality from Famine and Its Consequences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10, 1872. It is estimated that three millions of inhabitants

#### TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Sanguinary Conflict Between Turks and Persians-Popular Excitement and Fears of a General Massacre

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10, 1872.

There was a fight yesterday at Stamboul between the Turks and Persians. The troops were called out to suppress the riot

and fired into the Persian party, killing three and wounding thirty.

Ten of the soldiers were injured. The Persian colony & greatly excited, and there are fears of a general massacre.

#### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Imperial Visit from St. Petersburg to the Court of Francis Joseph.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 1872. His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch Alexander has gone to Vienna at the invitation of the Em-

Turkish Royal Honor to the Russian Crown Family.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10, 1872.

His Majesty the Sultan has conferred the order of Osmanle on the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.

#### CUBA.

The Cigar Makers' Strike Over-Recovery of the Panama Cable-The Insurrection.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 9, 1872, Via KEY WEST. 

The strike of the cigar makers is over. The committees of both sides have agreed on a scale of wages.

Charles Bright has recovered the Panama cable and laid the shore end yesterday to Harhorhead, It is reported the Intendente has seized a large quantity of petroleum belonging to the Mere Ajuca

Company. The insurgents attacked the village of Jeguar near Puerto Principe. The garrison repulsed the insurgents.

pursuing Carlos Balino and Gonzalo Castello, noted insurgents and bandits. The Intendente offers to informers the entire proceeds of the sale of merchandise seized for

smuggling. The troops have killed the insurgent chief Juan Antonio Rojas near Santi Espiritu.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Vote of the City of Palladelphia-

Hartrantt's Majority 20.437.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1872. The official count shows that over one hundred and eighteen thousand votes were polled in this city. Hartranft's majority in this city is 20,437, and the majority for Congressmen at large 21,919.

Dentocratic Congressman Elected in the Seventeenth District. HUNTINGDON, Oct. 10, 1872.

R. Milton Speer (democrat) is elected to Congress in this (the Seventeenth) district, by 500 majority.

#### INDIANA.

The Republican State Ticket, Minus Brown, Certainly Elected-Hendricks Possibly the New Governor-More County Votes.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind. Oct. 10, 1872. The returns received up to noon to-day are more favorable for the republican State ticket. The republicans claim 600 majority on the entire State ticket. can State ticket, except for Governor, claiming a small majority for Hendricks. The official vote is coming in very slowly, and it will require almost the entire vote in order to arrive at the result. In Carroll county Hendricks' majority is 45. Clinton county, official, gives 305 republican majority. Monroe gives 170 republican majority.

Hendricks' Election Conceded By the Republicans in Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1872.

A despatch received by Postmaster General Cres. well from Indiana concedes the election of Hen-dricks for Governor by a small majority.

## THE LATEST.

Hendricks Elected Beyond Doubt by a Small Majority-The Rest of the State Ticket Republican-A Republican Majority in Both House and Senate.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10, 1872.
Official returns from eighty counties, reported three counties not heard from, elect Hendricks (democrat) for Governor by 300 to 500. The balance of the State ticket is probably republican. Mr. Hendricks runs ahead of his ticket in almost every

The republicans have a majority of four in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives certain, with a prospect of ten majority in the lower house.

Later reports from the Minth Congressional discount of the Minth Congressional discount

trict elect Shanks (republican). This will give the republicans a net gain of two district Congress-men and a fair prospect of electing both Congressmen and a fair prospect of electing both Congress-men at large.

The counties not heard from are Dubois, Perry and Stark, all democratic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10, 1872. At eleven o'clock the republicans concede the election of Hendricks by 500 majority, but claim the Congressman at Large, Lieutenant Governor and the balance of the State ticket by from 409 to 600 majority. Niblack's majority in the First Congressional district is 125. Hunter's (republican) majority over Voor-hees in the Sixth district is 605. The republicans claim 27 Senators to 23 democrats and 55 republi-cans to 45 democrats in the House, giving them a majority of 14 on joint ballot.

## DAKOTA.

Democratic Victory in Dakota-The Republican Vote Divided Between Two Candidates.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 9, 1872. The election for Delegate to Congress yesterday in this Territory was a personal contest. The republican vote was divided between two candldates, Judge Brookings and Colonel Moody. Re-turns received up to eight o'clock to-night make sure the election of Armstrong, democrat, by a small plurality.

## EARTHQUAKE IN IOWA.

Severe Shocks at Sloux City and in Dakota-Considerable Crockery Broken, but No Serious Damage.

Sioux Ciry, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1872.
At ten minutes to ten P. M. yesterday this city and vicinity was visited by quite a severe shock of earthquake. The people rushed out of their houses,

earthquake. The people rushed out of their houses, and considerable excitement prevaited for a brief period. The shock only lasted about a minute and a haif, but during that time crockery and bottles were thrown down and buildings were pretty well shaken up. No serious damage was done to property, however.

It is reported that at Fort Randall, Dakota, the shock was more severe and that there was great excitement. At Yankton the shock, although faint, was distinctly felt, but no damage was done. Reports from other portions of Dakota show that the shock was felt more or less at all principal points.

## EEAVY STORM IN TEXAS.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 10, 1872. For several days past a heavy rain storm from the east has prevailed here. The country in many places is inundated, and the roads are impassable. Brazos Island is completely submerged. The inhabitants and customs officials were taken off in a steamer without loss of life. The water has risen to the highest point known for years.

# THE TEXAS BORDER COMMISSION.

Arrival of Messrs, Robb and Savage at Washington.

Interview with the President and Secretary of State-Depredations of Mexican Cattle Thieves-The Notorious Cortina and His Bandits-The Free Zone a Place of Refuge for the Robbers-Troops Required for the Protection of Texas.

Washington, Oct. 10, 1872. Colonel Thomas P. Robb, of Georgia, and Major Richard H. Savage, of California, members of the Border Commission, arrived here this morning from Brownsville, Texas, and during the day called upon the President and had a long conversation with reference to their late investigation into Mexican outrages upon our citizens in Texas and their ing report. They are to meet the President again to-morrow, the conference to-day being interrupted by the pressure of other business upon the Exceptive. Mr. Fablus J. Mead, of Mississippi, the other Commissioner, did not accompany his colleagues to Washington, but will rejoin them here after spending two or three weeks at home, in Natchez. The Commissioners, who were appointed by virtue of an act passed during the late session of Congress, left New Orleans for the Rio Grande frontier on the 4th of July and remained there till within the last two weeks.
They sat at Brownsville, Rio Grande City, Ringgold Barracks and Rockport, and have brought back as the result of their labors and in addition to a vast fund of personal information a great quantity of testimony, taken chieay in border Spanish, and reduced to English by themselves with the aid of the army interpreter at Fort Brown. The earlier part of this testimony relates to the general state of affairs along the Bravo, as the Rio Grande is locally designated, and the responsibility of Mexican officials of all grades therefor. The rest constitutes the ample proof of a small part of the in-dividual losses of the Texan rancheros that Mexico in some manner will have to pay.

CORTINA AND THE HOME OF THE CATTLE STEALERS. The country between the Bravo and the Sierra Madre, varying from twenty-five to seventy-five miles in width, and constituting what is known as the Free Belt, is the home of the cattle stealers, who enjoy the powerful protection of General Juan Cortina, of the Mexican army, who has large ranches on both sides of the river, though he does not venture to visit his Texas property in person. Cortina was retired from active service by his government some two years ago, at a time when the HERALD was directing public attention to the injuries inflicted on our citizens by his banditti; a measure which, though intended to raisve the government from resmonsibility for his acts, afforded no ratief to the plundered Texans. He has

government from resonability for his acts, adjoided no relief to the numbered Texans. He has lately been again assigned to service, and is understood to be organizing a force with which to collect and guard beer cattle for the Mexican troops, who are short of supplies in consequence of the severe drought of the past summer.

\*\*SECURITY OF THE FREEBOOTERS.\*\*

By reason of the participation of himself and the various State and municipal officers in the profits of the plunder from Texas the Mexican and Indian cattle theves are secure from the moment they reach their own side of the river with the stoien herds of horses or beeves. Comparatively little stock being raised on the Mexican ranches, whose owners are mostly poor and lazy, and the Mexican revenue system levying wittes on exports only, the freebooters have a licerative market for their captured droves. It is only when some chergetic Texan traces the thieves and his property to Matamoros or Camargo that a show of administering justice is made by the Alcalde, but the stoien cattle are never recovered nor the robbers ever punished.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

It is conceded by all with whom the Commissioners have conferred that the central government is poweriess, even if well disposed, so that the disposition of that government is not regarded as being a question of much practical consequence. The only effective aid that it could give towards the suppression of the depredations would be to grant the repeated application of our own government for permission to follow the marauders into the free belt whenever their trail was struck by our troops; and these requests it has always remised or evaded, it is understood that as a measure of immediate relief the Commissioners will urge the picketing of the river by a larger cavalry lorce than the detachment now there, with, perhaps, a few steam launches to be kept on the river as a part of the customs establ'shment. But such an arrangement could not be accepted as a final remedy for the present insecurity of l

afford a safe refuge for the banditti.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Commissioners are not very communicative concerning their interviews to-day with the President and the Secretary of State, but they seem exceedingly well pleased with the reception given to themselves and their views at the White House, and intimate that, so far as they are concerned, the hopes of indemnity and security raised by their presence among the people of Texas will not be disappointed when publicity shall be given to the report they are to prepare and submit for the information of Congress on their return from brief visits to their homes. The economical organization of the Commission for whose expenses but \$4,000 were appropriated, afforded them neither secretary, stenographer nor interpreter, in consequence of which all the work of collecting information, hearing testimony and reducing it to writing iell upon themselves, and their detailed notes are not as full as might be desired.

Preling on the Border.

The prevailing hope of the settlers, that they may return to complete their investigations, will probably be taken into consideration here, and should they go back for that purpose the President may conclude to withhold any decisive action or recommendation to Congress till further evidence and information are secured. But the Commissioners themselves are consident that the policy instituted in the passage of the resolution of Congress under which they were appointed will not eventually fall to materially advance the solution of our pending Mexican question, and they acknowledge the great services of the Herallo and other journals in evoking a public sentiment to the support of whatever proper steps may be taken by the government in defence of the lives and property of our citizens on the Braco. The various articles in the Herallo on the subject have been read with a vidity and widely circulated in the troubled district.

## GREELEY IN BALTIMORE.

His Address Before the Maryland State Agricultural Society-Eloquent Appeal Reconciliation-The Sage Still Hopeful.

BALTIMORE. Md., Oct. 10, 1872. Horace Greeley delivered an address before the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society to-day, at the Fair Grounds, treating especially of the improvement of worn-out lands, About twelve thousand persons were present. To-night there was a grand torchlight procession by democratic clubs from all the wards, which was reviewed by Mr. Greeley. Previous to the passing of the procession Mr. Greeley addressed an immense crowd, congregated in front of Carrollton

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND-I greet you as cowork-Hall, as follows:—

CITIZENS OF MARYLAND—I greet you as coworkers in a common cause—the cause of our whole country and every part of it, the cause of every race and every class in that country. I plead for national reconciliation. I plead for the restoration of common rights to every citizen now deprived of them. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I plead for that unity of feeling without which the unity of territory and the unity of government are of small account. Let us be one people—an American people—forgetting our differences, depioring our past calamities and resoived that we shall evermore be a united and harmonious people. For that cause of national unity and prosperity I stand and te-tify. I beseech you, let nothing discourage you, to press on to that triumph which will certainly be accorded us, if not in the near nutrie, at a later day. Our cause is just, Let us never doubt, then, that a generous people will accord it, and that time shall write our memories green in that we never despaired of our country, never deserted her and never wished to make one citizen the enemy of the other at a time when there was too much bitterness, but plead for peace and reconciliation. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Let us endeavor to deserve and enjoy that blessing. Friends, I cannot reach you with my voice, and, therefore, will close. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Greeley left for New York in the eleven o'clock train to night.

#### o'clock train to night. ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1872. The republicans of the Third Assembly district have nominated Daniel D. Elting for the Assem-

# YACHTING.

Sailing for the Cape May Challenge Cup.

DREADNAUGHT VS. PALMER.

# COMMENCEMENT OF THE RACE.

For two or more weeks the rough weather yachtsmen of the New York Yacht Club have talked of and anticipated the sport connected with the "Cape May Challenge Cup," issued by the Commodore. The race at first seemed to give much satisfaction to the owners of schooners generally in the club, and five or more entered for the grand prize, was to be his bona side property under the regulations. Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the season and other reasons, the original entries were reduced to three-the Magic, Dreadnaught and Palmer: but at the last moment the Magic declined to participate, which left the

decision of the Cup to a match.

The conditions under which the Cape May Chalenge Cup was sailed for and under which it is to be held are as follows :-

This race will be open to schooner yachts of all nations belonging to recognized yacht clubs, and is to be salled for on Thursday, October lo, 1874, under the rules of the New York Yacht Club, but without time allowance. The course will be from an imaginary line between the indees steamer and Lucy No. 5, of Sawly Hook, to and around the Five Fathom Lightship, of Cape May, leaving it on the port or starbeard hand at will, and back to Sandy Hook Lightship, passing the same to the southward and eastward, within one hundred yards distance. The Cut to be awarded subject to the following conditions, as expressed in the letter of the donor:—
First—It is to be held by the winner for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge.

Second—Upon the expiration of that period the winner must accept any challenge and be prepared to sall a race over the same course within niteon days from the receipt of such challenge or forfeit the Cup to the challenger; but should any yacht succeed in holding the Cup in two consecutive races during one season it will not again be liable to challenge until the commencement of the yachting season of the following year. The Cup will become the bona fide property of any yacht holding it successfully through three consecutive contests.

Third—The yachting season in American waters, in reference to this Cup, is understood to be from the third Thursday in June until the Cup in the Cup in each year.

Fourth—Should a yacht holding this Cup be sold out of

each year.

Fourth—Should a yacht holding this Cup be sold out of the New York Yacht Club the Cup shall not go with her, but shall be returned to the Club to be again sailed for; and if the Cup should be held by a foreign yacht, and she should be sold out of the Club to which she belongs, the Cup not so be sold with her, but shall be returned to the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed for again as above provided. provided.

Provided.

The event of the Cup being held at the close of a season by a foreign yacht the owner thereof will be liable to challenge during the season of next year, for an ocean race, over a course from the Needles, isle of Wight, to and around a stakehoat off the harbor of Cherbourg and return.

PREPARATORY. The Dauntless, which acted as escort and stakeboat, left her anchorage, abreast the dock at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday morning, with the wind west-southwest, and the Dreadnaught, then lying alongside, was not far behind in getting under way. The wind was light, and half an hour afterward, with each yacht bowling side by side, the question of the whereabouts of the Palmer, a known confessant for the Cup. was considered. At midday both yachts sent up their main gaff topsails, but despite the efforts of the Dauntless to keep and coax the Dreadnaught for a windward trial in the light breeze, the latter reached the Southwest Spit a quarter of a mile in advance. Here the Dreadnaught anchored and shook out the bonnet of her jib and sent up a large club topsail. Her anchor was weighed soon after, but she stood head to wind and drifted, while the Dauntless went seaward, and after passing the

POINT OF SANDY HOOK
caught a stiff breeze from the southward, which
against the ebb tide made a rough sea. From this
half way down to the Lightship the Dauntiess had
a pleasant sail, with her lee scuppers under, and
then went about to meet the Paimer, which was
making all possible speed to rouch the starting
point.

point.
This appeared so far distant in the matter of the Palmer reaching the station in the time set down that Mr. Krebs, of the Regata Committee, asked Captain Samuels, of the Dreadnaught, as there was plenty of time before the Palmer arrived, to come out and

plenty of time before the Palmer arrived, to come out and

STRETCH HIS SAILS.

The captain of the Dreadnaught accepted the invitation and at once set sail, both yachts being of buoy No. 5, the wind much lighter than an hour before. Each drifted beyond the point of the Hook, with the breeze hauling to the southwest, and when beyond that it came out with a vim from the southwest and westward, so that after one mile had been gone the Dreadnaught sent down her big club topsail and the Danntiess, in a word, beat her one-half a mile, running three miles from the bar of Sandy Hook and back with the wind hauling to the southwest. During this oxciting time the Gracie, owned by Mr. Colgate, had endeavored to follow the competing boats, but only when they hauled in the wind did she dare approach, when, with particulars of the intended start to be given, her owner consented to stop and see it. It must be narrated here that the Meta sailed down to the Hook with a large party of ladies and gentlemen, and when abreast of the Dauntless sailuted her with cheers and music, which were responded to appropriately. Now the and music, which were responded to appro

Now the

PALMER WAS ON HAND,
and after delite action on board the Dauntless between Mr. Krebs, Mr. Stuyvesant and Captain Samuels, it was agreed to start "as you please," crossing the imaginary line between the anchored Dauntless and Buoy No. 5. The Palmer first wanted to take down her gaft topsails, and this resolution pleased Captain Samuels, but, upon consideration, Mr. Stuyvesant accepted the consideration of his rig, and, after much maneuvring and a skip back toward the Southwest Spit, they came about and

CROSSED THE LINE

CROSSED THE LINE on their ocean journey as follows:-

Name. Owner. Length, Dreadnaught. Mr. Stockwell. ... 108
Paimer. Mr. Stuyvesant. ... 116 

# THE BLAINE SCANDAL.

General Tom Ewing Endorses the Innocence of the Speaker—The Charges Utterly Without Foundation. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1872.

The Ohio State Journal to-morrow morning will

publish correspondence between Hon. James G. Blaine and General Thomas Ewing, in reference to charges recently made by the New York Iribune concerning an alleged contract made with Speaker Blaine by General Ewing and Colonel J. C. Stone for nearly two millions of stock in the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, afterwards merged into the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. General Ewing's letter in reply to Speaker Blaine is very full and explicit on the subject. He says:-"The charge of corruption in office made against Mr. Blaine is disproved by public records, accessible to all, which show that Mr. Blaine did not enter Congress for nearly a year and a haif after the law referred to was passed." General Ewing closes as follows:—"My general knowledge of the business of the company, and especially my intimacy with you, make it certain that you could not have had any contract with the company without my knowing the fact, and I unnesitatingly declare that you were not in any manner, nor at any time, directly or indirectly eniployed by the company or in any way interested in it or its affairs, as stockholder or otherwise, in any capacity whatever. Your brother, J. E. Blaine, at that time clerk of the District Court at Leavenworth and one of the early settlers of Kansas, was owner of \$10,000 of stock in the Leavenworth. Pawner and Western Railroad Company, which, indeed, was held very generally among influential men of all parties along the line of the road in Kansas; but that was in 1861 or 1862, and a considerable period before you were even nominated for your first term in Congress. Beyond that there never was, at any time, the remotest interest in the company held by any member of your family. The entry of \$1,020,000 of stock opposite the name of Blaine was therefore wholly a fiction, or blunder, and the grave imputations on your character and on that of the officers and agents of the company are utterly groundless and without a shadow of justification. I am informed that General Stone is now in Europe. He will doubtless take occasion, when he learns of these charges, to speak for himself about them. So far as my knowledge of the affairs of the company goes I deliberately assert that it never, by any of its officers, agents or attorneys, made any contract the proceeds of which there was reason to believe were to be in any manner participated in by any member of Congress or other public officer." in office made against Mr. Blaine is disproved by public records, accessible to all, which show that

Sergeant McComb, of the Twentieth precinct, was dismissed from the department yesterday afternoon by the Police Communicationers.

#### GOSHEN PARK.

Third and Last Day of the Fall Meeting.

Finely Contested Events-Crown Prince, Victor, Joker, Harry Booth and Gerald the Winners.

GOSHEN, Oct. 10, 1872. To day was the third and last day of the Goshen Park Fall Meeting, and it opened with every pros pect of having the same delightful weather the first and second days were favored with. About the middle of the afternoon however, and while the sport was at its height, a sudden change took place, and the closing scenes in the day's racing were witnessed in a cold, drizzling rain.

Besides the races announced on the programme for the day the deciding heat of the 2:25 race of Wednesday, which was prevented by the darkness was trotted. The only contestants in this were Gray Eddy and Crown Prince. Crown Prince sold as the favorite in the pools almost 2 to 1, and rewarded his numerous backers by winning the heat and race easily in 2:30.

1:13% 1:15 1:14 1:12% 1:16 1:15 TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The first race on the programme for the day was for horses that never beat 2:50, for a purse of \$1,000-\$600 to first, \$250 to second and \$150 to third. There were eight entries-J. E. Tomlins black gelding Billy Daws, T. A. Broadway's bay mare Starlight Nell, W. C. Trimble's bay mare Cornelia, Charles Backman's brown mare Racola, M-Roden's bay gelding Penobscot, John Minchen's brown stallion Lumberman, John Murphy's gray gelding Victor and George Hedden's dun mare Beile of Easton. Daws and Starlight Nell were

gelding Victor and George Hedden's dun mare Belle of Easton. Daws and Starlight Nell were drawn.

The second trot was for 2:30 horses for a purse of \$1,000\_\$600 to first, \$250 to second and \$150 to third. There were six entries, all of which came to the post as follows:—William McManon's bay gelding Coroner K., George w. Camp's black stallion Columbia Chim. M. Roden's bay gelding Castle Boy, W. d. Borst's bay mare Lady Bacchus, James D'.ngry, Jr.'s bay gelding Joker and Dan Mac's sorrel mare Venus. Castle hey was the favority in the pools for the first heat, but both he and Venus were distanced for running to save and an expent. Joker won the race in three straight heats.

The most exciting part of the day's sport was the running races, of which there were two—one a match race, half mile heats, for \$200, between Dr. Hanford's bay stallion Harry Booth and James McKee's chestnut gelding Athlone; and the other a two mile dash for a purse of \$500\_\$300 to first, \$125 to second and \$75 to third. For this there were six entries, but only four horses contested—John Brougham's black gelding Gerald, J. B. Imhof's chestnut gelding Daw, Thomas Jones' chestnut gelding aw, Thomas Jones' chestnut gelding are the 8timmaries of the day's programme:—

Goshen Park, October 10, 1872.—Purse \$1,000 for \$600 to first, \$250 to second. \$150 to third: for

Programme:—
GOSHEN PARK, October 10, 1872.—Purse \$1,000;
\$600 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third; for horses that never beat 2:50; best three in five, in 

TIME. Quarter. Half. 1:19 1:18 1:18 1 Fifth heat. 38½ 1:19 2:42½

SAME DAY.—Purse \$1,000; \$600 to first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third; for horses that never beat 2:30; best three in five, in harness.

James Dongrey, Jr.'s, b. g. Joker. 1 1 1

W. H. Borst's b. m. Lady Bachus. 2 2 2

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K. 3 8 3

G. W. Camp's blk. s. Columbia Chief. 4 4 4

M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy. dis.

Dan Mace's s. m. Venus. dis.

TIME.

Quarter. Half. Mile. 
 Quarter.
 Half.
 Mile.

 First heat.
 36½
 1:14
 2:30½

 Second heat.
 37½
 1:14
 2:31½

 Taird heat.
 38
 1:16
 2:33

 SAME DAY—Purse, \$200.
 Match race, for running horses; best two in three; half mile heats.
 1
 2

 Owner's b. S. Harry Booth
 1
 2
 1

 James McKee's ch. f. Athlone
 2
 1
 2

 Time, -58¾—57½—59.

J. B. Imloft's ch. g. Dan T. Jones' ch. g. 3
E. B. Whiting's ch. f. Poor Girl 4
F. Egbert's b. f. — dr.
F. Hankerson's ch. m. Jewess dr.
Time, 3:50%.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1872.

The Dean Richmond Disaster. The report of the Inspectors in the case of the Dean Richmond has been undergoing an examination at the Treasury Department to-day by Secretary Boutwell. It is short and refers mainly to testimony bearing upon the defective condition the boiler at the time of the accident. It is stated that the accident to the Westfield's boiler was excusable compared with what is shown by the evidence in this investigation. The report shows that the hydrostatic test required by law was faithfully performed in October, 1871, and no sign of weakness discovered. The law does not limit the test to once a year, but says it shall be done once at least to every year. No blame, therefore, attaches to the owners of the boat, as the Inspector was bound to take into consideration the age of the boiler when inspected last. It is understood that Secretary Boutwell will order that hereafter boilers over five years old shall be thoroughly tested several times during

Official Copy of the Geneva Award Received. The Secretary of State to-day received by special messenger an official copy of the decision and award

the years thereafter they are in use.

of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, handsomely engrossed on parchment and bound, with the signa-tures of the arbitrators. The document was enclosed in a neat wooden case, highly polished. The Secretary of State presented it to President Grant this morning, and it was afterwards taken to the department to be deposited in the archives.

Decision by the Mixed English and

American Commission.

The recent decision by the Mixed Commission on

British and American claims on demurrers of the United States as to non-appeal in ship cases was in the following cases :- S. M. Ryerson et al., Robert M. Carson, Eugenius Harvey, Nazaire Lemieux, F. W. Ruggles, Henry A. McLeod, John McLennan. Edward Pembroke ("the Will o' the Wisp"), William H. Fisher, Henry Lafore, John T. Lawrence, Walter Easton, trustee, &c.: Henry Horton and George Campbell-all against the United States. The decision rendered is as follows:-

The decision rendered is as follows:—

As there may be circumstances which may make it the duty of the Commissioners to consider some of the cases in which there has been no appeal, the demurrers in these cases will be disallowed; but the Commissioners wish it to be known that they will not allow any such claim in which the fact of not appealing is not satisfactorily accounted for, and it is desired that Her Britannic Majesty's agent or counsel should state in writing as soon as may be in each case the reasons relied upon, if any, to excuse the failure to appeal.

Tax on Custom House Transactions.

The Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention

The Secretary of the Treasury calls the attention of the officers of customs to the fact that, as the law now is, no stamps are required on any official docu-ment or paper issued by an officer of the United

States government, or on bills of lading, bills of sale of vessels, bonds given at custom houses, charter parties; entries of goods, wares and merchandise for consumption or warehousing; withdrawal entries, manifests, powers of attorney, marine protests, receipts or other similar docu-

#### DARING CONSPIRACY.

Plot to Entrap Franklin Moses-A Forged Letter of President Grant and Another Forged Letter of Secretary Richardson-The Impostor Arrested.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1872. During the past week the greatest excitement has prevailed here over the arrest of a so-called Captain Henry Carter, who represented himself as being a secret service agent of the government, sent here by President Grant as special envoy to Franklin J. Moses, Jr., the regular nominee of the republican party for the Governorship.

as he stated, was to offer aid to carry the State for Grant and Wilson, and to inform Moses that Grant most cordially endorsed the State ticket of which he was the head and leader, and to do all he possibly could to support the same. Carter tele-graphed from Florence, 130 miles from here, to

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS from the administration at Washington to submit to him. Moses started promptly next morning to meet so important a personage, but friends who thought that if Carter had such important papers in his possession he should bring them to Columbia, in-tercepted Moses by telegraph sixty miles below here, and, in accordance with this summons, Moses returned. The telegraph was at once called into requisition to ascertain if Carter was what he represented himself to be. In the meantime had arrived in Charleston, where he became

A GUEST OF GENERAL GURNEY. one of the republican candidates for Congre in the Second district, and it was planned, without letting either Carter or Gurney know what the real intent was, to bring them both to this city. Carter had sold Gurney completely and was stopping at his house. They came here, and Carter presented to Moses two forged letters, purporting to be from General Grant and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A. Richardson, the first letter guaranteeing the strongest support of the Moses ticket and the latter stating that Richardson would soon arrive in South Carolina to further the interests of Grant and Wilson and the Moses ticket in person. Both letters were the most giaring forgeries, and the Grant letter was signed by Private Secretary Horace F. Porter, instead of Horace Porter. The Executive Committee of the regular republican party, having posted themselves by telegraph, had Carter arrested as an impostor, and, being terrified, he divulged a Moses to Charleston, away from his immediate friends and advisers, twe him the forged letters, get them into print and then arrest Moses for forgeries. A more in amount scheme has hot been developed in any political campaign. Heretofore Carter has undertaken to make the committee believe that he was but a tool of other and intent was, to bring them both to this city. Car-

but a tool of other and

MORE CONSUMMATE SCOUNDREIS

than he is himself; but he has shown too many
papers to warrant this belief, and he now lies in
jail here awaiting an indictment by the Grand Jury
jor forgery. The parties who are suspected of having put up this huge job are prominent politiciaus
in the boiters' faction of the republican partyamong them a Senator from this State—and this
suspicion is in part confirmed by what has been
gotten out of Cafter himself. A writ of habeas corons was granted and Carter was yesterday broughs
before Associate Justice Willard, of the Supreme
Court, who had no jurisdiction, the Circuit Court
being in session, and he comes up before the lastnamed Court to-morrow. There is no chance of the
writ being granted, but the trial will divuige one
of the most amazing political conspiracies on
record.

THE PRIZE RING. Encounter Between Tom Kelly and Fred Bussy in Missouri-Kelly Victorious.

St. Louis, Oct. 10, 1872. A prize fight between Tom Kelly and Fred Busss ook place about twenty miles below here yesterday, and was won by Keily in thirty-eight rounds; time, thirty-five minutes. Bussy was badly pum-melled.

SLATER.—At her residence, 106 West Twentieth street, on Thursday evening, October 10, Mrs. M. A. SLATER, in the 71st year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

Burnett's Miniature Toilets.—Elegant ASSORTED COLORED BOXES, containing a complete Toilet Appendage, admirably adapted to the Toilet Table and traveller's portmanteau. ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Wholesale by druggists' sundry men everywhere. A.—Dress and Business Hats for Fall and Winter. A wide field for choice at ESPENSCHEID'S, Manufacturer, IIS Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn.

A Country Editor, After Visiting the city and KNOX'S Hat Store, No. 212 Broadway, indulges in the following:—'Is New York a rough place? Seven-teen knocks in twenty minutes—that shows the place. teen knocks in twenty minutes—that shows the pl Seventeen men were related by KNOX, the leader fashions, who attributes his great success to advert and superior fabrics." That editor's head is level.

A .- Brokaw Brothers. OPENING DAY

> their new extended premises, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's

Wholesale and Retail. Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Lafayette place, opposite Astor place. A .- Winter's Death Warrants are Neglected coughs and colds. Thousands die at this season simply because they permit these allments to take their fatase course instead of curring them promptly, as they always might do, with HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR. CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 Sixth avenue. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A .- For a First Class Hat at Popular prices call on DOUGAN; 102 Nassau, corner of Ann st. A Rare Chance .- For Sale Cheap, a Fine assortment of second hand Grand, Square and Upright Planes of Steinway & Sons make; also a number from other first class manufacturers every timent in per-tect order.

der. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York All Kinds Parade Banners, Lanterns,

Flags, Transparencies, Network Banners, Portraits and Designs on hand and to order, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Painters, 97 Dunne street, New York. Angell's Turkish Baths, 61 Lexington avenue, invigorate and vitalize before breakfast appetize and retresh before dinner, soothe and tranquilize before retiring. Ladies, day and evening; gentlemen, day and night.

A.-A.-For Cleaning and Dyeing Go A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—Prices Re-uced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, ox 4,685 Post office, New York.

Batchelor's Hair Dyc-The Best in the vorid; the only perfect Dye; ancous. At all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints—All David's Fall Style Hat for Gentlemen.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware bought and sold. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 311 Broadway, near Fourteenth street. Golden Hair.—Any Colored Hair Turn-ed to a beautiful golden by BARKER'S AURORA, 1,275 Broadway, near Thirty-fourth street.

Ludies Returning from the Country, 15 you wish BOOTS and SHOES patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones street, Glasseutters and way, factory No. 4 Great Jones wand fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass mada of order with Initials, Crests, Monograms, &c. Also China, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.

Patent Open Work Banners with Portraits and Designs; orders filled by mail, LANIGAN & CO., 1,284 Broadway, New York. Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for spanish Eank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Waller.

Snekett's Magie Coloris Changes the hair to a heartful brown or black. Sold everywhere. Depot 122 Liberty street.

Some Watch Importer Rulned.—Gold WATCHES for \$22 and upwards, and SILVER WATCHES for \$9 and upwards, are now selling at the Dollar Store, 667 Broadway. Every watch is warranted to keep good time for one year, and a written guarantee is given if desired. Tho stock is from a bankrupt importer, and comprises \$300,000 worth of watches. An entire new line of useful and ornamental articles have been opened at the Dellar Store this Fall.

"The Fastest Boy In New York,"

All who have not already read the opening chapters of this dashing story had better commence at once. They will find in the Fireside Companiou, now ready and tog safe by all newsdealers.